as are spending more money on dressing their feet nowadays than they do on their hats and bonnets. The shoe men say that this change has been brought about by an advance civilization: but the women themselves hold hat the craze for athleties has brought about tidal wave of reform concerning skirts and that this in turn has revolutionized footnarrower than in several years and the est are much more exposed. This, of course. ates extra care as to footwear. "If a woman is one of fashion and an ath

Shirts are certainly worn both shorter tete into the bargain," said the proprietor of a the store which boasts the most fashionable in the city, "sixteen pairs of shoes



DAINTILY SHOD.

and silppers for wear at different times and on various occasions are necessary for a complete outfit. This is the result of a great rivalry eristing among women, old and young, as to who shall be the best shod, and it is a fact that a woman's shoemaker is selected with as much care as her dressmaker. Take a woman from the time she gets out of bed in the morning until she gets in again at night and see just how much attention she gives to dressing her feet. The first thing the average woman does apen arising is to sit flat down on the floor She keeps them on until



FOR A PANCY BALL.

she is ready to go down to breakfast. These sines are called by the trade 'before breakfast allpoors, and there are three particularly gpular styles. The foremost is a quilted satis illpper with a round toe and flat heel or no heel at all that is solid comfort to a foot which has been tripping the light fantastic toe the night before. It is lined with elderdown and trimmed either with swansdown or a fluting of ribbon, and the fad is to have it harmonize with the bathrobe in color. The Romeo slip-per, made in the same way, ranks next in popclarity for this purpose, and then comes the slipper knitted of wool, the preference being for those made of Angers wool, as they are soft and fluffy. Indeed, one customer who parchased a pair of white ones lined with pink mys that she feels as if she were stepping into two Angora kittens every time she puts them en, and that they are the most comfortable bathing alippers she ever tried.

"When she has completed her toflet she puts on her breakfast slippers. They are made tan or Turkish morocco, and are perfectly



GOLF, EICYCLE, AND SKATING SHOES.

plain with a low heel, and cost from \$5 to \$10 before-breakfast slippers Tvary in price from \$3 to \$12. It's no longer the fashion for remen to dawdle around for two or three hours after breakfast, toasting their slippered feet on the fender, as their mothers did. No matter how late they were up the night before, they must be up and doing early in the orning if they would retain their youthful looks and be in the swim. So a woman, if she decider to go for s spin through the park on her beloved wheel, puts on her blcycle bocts. The newest cycle shoe is made of various colered French kids to match the costume. It is quite distinct in cut from the high-inced bicycle boot of last year, and is by no means



WALKING SHOES.

so graceful and pretty, though it has a swagser look. It is buttoned to within about five inches of the cuff top, which fastens with two finished with fulged stitching. Many wheel women cling to the laced boots, because they give the ankle and calf a much prettier turn. They are made of Russian calf, but it is almost impossible to use this material in a button boot, as it is too stiff and ungainly to button easily. All oleycle boots are cut very high to catch right in under the knee and fit anualy, not only about the ankle and calf, but also on the foot, for while women affect a long foot generally, they want it to appear short while pedalitog. A first-class bleycle boot cannot be made to order for less than \$10, and it may say high as \$10.

Since art, science, or Yankee brain has suddone nature, and New Yorkers are no longer dependent on cold weather to go skatgive the ankle and calf a much prettier turn.



BALLET SLIPPER FOR " TOE WORK." hg, it is more than likely that instead of going wheeling after breakfast, a woman will prefer to so skating. Especially is this true because human beings like to do things in season. In this event, she puts on her skating shoes. The skating shoe is one that delighted heart of a practical man. 'All hall he skating shoes the skating shoe is one that delighted heart of a practical man. 'All hall he skating shoes the skating shoe is one that delighted heart of a practical man. 'All hall he skating shoes the skating shoes in the ska

WOMEN WELL SHOD NOW.

BORE MONET SPENT ON FOOTWEAR THAN ON MATS.

Singless Pairs of Shoce and Slippers Needed for a Complete Outfit-Beets for Athlette Perposes and Bainty Slippers for Complete Outfit-Beets for Athlette Perposes and Bainty Slippers for Complete Outfit-Beets for Athlette Shoes and stockings in endless variety are shoes and stockings in endless of a really uplotted to the shoes are shoes at the cheap ones a curt in a very short while; and then a skating shoe is not put aside when warm weather comes. It is used for mountain wear after resoling.



THE "ROMEO."

"Women walk more to-day than they ever walked before. Perhaps this is because they are in closer touch with their English sisters, and have learned from then that no form of exercise takes the place of a brisk walk. For walking a well-arched calfakin shoe, laced, with an inch and a quarter straight heel, is the most comfortable. The for vard part of the foot, from the ball to the toe, rests firmly on the ground, and the width of the shank is well sprung in order to give a free and graceful movement in walking. The walking shoe this year is cut an inch or so higher than usual, it costs, made to order, from \$8 to \$12, though a first-class califstin walking shee is obtainable as low as \$4 in ready-made stock. On the other hand, some xome hold that nothing is comparable to a horseback ride when it comes to putting new life into one, and there are a few who are so firm in this opinion that they assert that bicycling is quite tame by comparison. Such don their riding boots and take a lively canter up Riverside and through the Park.

"There was a time when a riding boot without a gauntlet top wasn't considered worth looking at. Fashion now dictates a directive opposite policy. The gauntlet top is a thing of the past. Three materials are used in making riding boots: they are patent leather, it ussian leather, and calfskin. The patent leather is



always made in the regulation English style, with stiff tops, while the tops of those of Russian leather and calfskin are commonly made to wrinkle. Women don't go in so much f.r comfort when riding, and so cling to the pointed toe, since they selvom walk more than a stone's throw in their boots. Riding boots come high in two ways. They reach nearly to the knee, and they snip a good end off the average woman's allowance, since they are not made to order for less than \$17, and more frequently coat \$25\$. Hurting boots are just as expensive. They look something like cycling sho.s, but are really quite different. They are made of undressed tan calfskin, with a beliows tongue—that is, a tongue rewn on both sides so that no water or dust can penetrate—and have extra stout, broad extension soles, with a firm and solid edge, and very low heels. They will last as long as the wearer does.

"It does seem that out of all the shoes that have been menthoned a woman could find one pair in which she could play golf. But



she can't. This game calle for a special shoe, just as riding, wheeling, and tennis do. It is made of Russian leather, and has broad, thick soles and sensible heels. Several rubber discs are inserted in the sole and a crescent of rubber in the heel to keep the wearer from slipping while addressing the ball, and to relieve the feet when walking. Some prefer hob-nails to the rubber discs. Golf shoes are not cut higher than an ordinary walking boot.

"Patent leather outton bests with soft French kid tops are it e correct thing for carriage wear, calling, afternoon tess and receptions, musicales, and such functions at this season of the very while in summer Oxford ties in patent leather or in the various colored kids in the prevailing shades of tan russet, and white are used. The natent leather dress boot still retains its pointed tee and it has a riding boot heel and a rather thin sole. Patent leather boots with sath delaine tops are also much in call for the same surposes. For full dress occasions and real evening wear satin boots, Billec Taylor ties. Oxford ties, and alippers are all in vogue; the color, of course, depends on that of the tostume. The Billied Taylor tie is particularly sought since it has an extreme Louis Quinze heel and a Castilian arched shank, which gives the foot a very attractive appearance. It and most of the satin slippers are trimmed with a chic bonnet bow, which is held in place by a git, silver, or imitation jewel buckle, and in many cases by a buckle set with genuine gems. These bows are all made exclusively for our trade by an old French woman who is an artist in her way,



EMBROIDERED SILK STOCKING.

and many women who buy plain satin slippers marked down to \$1 and the inevitable 49 cents at some bargain counter come here afterward and buy a pair of these handsome tows, which always cost more than the slippers, and thereby get the reputation of having all their evening shoes made to order. The embroidery on these evening shees is a story in itself. It is all done by a young foreign woman who learned the accombishment from her father. Customers who have lived much abroad say that she is the only person in this country who approaches the French women in this work, and in originality and delicary of designs she excise them.

"When the woman of fashion returns from a jound of calls or a series of afternoon teas or receptions and goes to her bouddir, where no one but her most intimate friends are asked to take a cup of tea and talk over the latest bit of—what shall we say, news?—she doesn't stick her tired feet into her before-breakfast slippers. She puts on a pair of satin mules, matching her tess gown or neglige in shade. The mule is a most seductive toot covering. It has a sole, of course, and a rather high heel.

shoes to get on, and the only one where a woman finds it absolutely unnacessary to sit on the foor. The mule is exquisitely embroidered in iridescent beads, spangies of all colors, seed pearls, and gold, silver, and steel beads. One of the most feiching designs is made of pale yellow, or white satin, and has a gold butterfly embroidered on the vamp.

"One cannot go out in satin slippers and shoes in winter without having one's toes wellnigh frozen, so this has caused a demand for the carriage bootes. It is made of velvet or undressed kid, lined with satin, and trimmed with fur. Its proportions are so ample, and it is so constructed that feet encased in either boots or shoes with the very highest of high Louis Quinre heels slip in easily, and are kept as saw as a bug in a rug, as the children say. Woman's feet must also be protected from the makes up her mind not to sacrifice her daily walk, no matter what the weather may be. With this in view, manufacturers have at last made a snow shoe of rubber and waterproof cloth, so perfect in fit and shape and so free from clumsiness that even the most fastidious can find no fault with it. Yes, if a woman has sixteen or eighteen pairs of slippers and shoes such as I've described her feet will have as much individuality about them as ber hands, and they will be always well and appropriatly dressed."

Stockings are just as infinite in their variety and are as much works of set as shoes.

atily dressed."
Stockings are just as infinite in their va-riety and are as much works of art as shoes.
The tendency this year is to return to the fancy hosiery so much in vogue twenty years ago. Pure allk stockings vary in price from \$1.50 to \$10 a pair, while cotton ones are ob-tainable as low as "three pairs for a quartar," and those of liste thread from thirty cents up



MY LADY'S DANCING SLIPPER.

to \$10. An importer is showing some of the finest silk stockings ever brought to this country this season. They are made by old women in France, most of whom live in the Pyrenees, and cach pair represents months and months of hard labor, and often has cost the maker her evesight. Only one pair is made by each design, so the fortunate possessor may be sure that her rair is the only one of its kind in the world. One of the most exquisite designs in white has point applicate as fine as convebs half way up the leg, and this is bordered with a fock of exquisitely embroidered butterflies. A handsome pair in black has a diamond of thread lace of a cupid pattern set in, and still another pair is embellished with strine of thread lace insertion separated by a strip of embroiders. There are many other designs in \$40 stockings equally handsome.

It is needless to say that such stockings are worn only on very extraordinary occasions. Open-work and embroidered silk stockings in shades to match the gown are used for full evening dress. The open-work effect is gained on some by dropping a thread, but the more ex-



" SONG AND DANCE" SLIPPER.

persive have the threads drawn by hand. They vary in price from \$3 to \$25. Some have open-work stripes running to the knee, with the silk between elaborately embroid red half way up the leg.

"We always sell a great many open-work black slik stockings for day wear in coaching time," said a woman who has been in this business twenty years. "for you know when a woman steps down from a coach she is ant to make quite a display, but as a rule they are only used for house, afterneon, and evening."

Everybody remembers the Aimée stocking, a boot stocking, with its commination of colors, that gave the foot a most c.arming appearance. That is again introduced in combinations nore startling than ever, and while women confined themselves to tan and black stockings exclusively for street wear last year dealers and importers say that this year will find them wearing plaid, striped, figured, and eriss-crussed hosiery in bright colors. The displays of fancy stockings in cotton, liste, and silk are simply gorgeous.

A COMING DOCTOR OF PUILOSOPHY. He Has Come a Long Distance Aircady and Is Sure to Get There,

From the San Francisco Call.
Spiro Sargentich is a Servian and a worker. Two years ago he was shooting Turks in Montenegro when not engaged in teaching school. He knew no modern language but his own. Now he is in the freshman class at the State University and proposes to graduate in seven years a doctor of philosophy. He will probably do it, it will be mere child's play to the wonders he has already accomplished, and, to judge by the high motives and the energy already displayed. even under the most trying circumstances, he

will never falter. To begin with, Sargentich has brains plenty of them. He has youth and health, and an obect in view. He is poor in pocket, but rich in resource; he is a well-apring of hope. He was born some twenty-two years ago, the son and heir of a well-to-do Servian merchant, who had amassed some money in the days of '49 in Callfornia. His life was not particularly eventful until after he left the gymnasium, when he was 14. He entered the army preparatory to being

ent to the imperial military school at Vienna Young Spire got along splendidly, and was ooking forward in high hopes to his transfer to Vienna, when his cup was dashed to the ground The Captain of the company had a son of his own, and he appointed him in the stead of Sar-

owo, and as appointed him in the stead of Sargentich. This so grieved the latter that he deserted, and, passing through the mountains of Montenero, he arrived at Cettinje.

At Cettinje was Prince Nikola, a venerable raier, who patterned after the patriarche in his solicitude for the weifare of his subjects. He held a public divan each day, at which complaints and pleas of all sorts were made to him personally by jos subjects. To him then went young Sarcention with the tale of his cruel treatment and his poverty. The Prince listened kindly and interested himself to such an extent that Sargentich was given a school to teach in the mountains, near the Turkish line. He taught the sons of the warilke Albanians for two years, and was then transferred to Veilke.

Teaching school at Veilke in those days was nearly as exciting as attending church was to the Pligrim Fathers. It was necessary to arm to the teeth, and there was always that feeling present that yan might wake up any moment and find a Turkish brigands were wont to awoop down on remote villages to murder and plunier, and it believed every man to carry arms to protect himself and the community.

So, when Sargentich became pedanogue at Veilke he did as his predceasers had—became a volunteer soldier and could be seen every morning and evening of his incumbency of the position plodding for and from the sechoolhouse armed to the feeth of the multiplicationableer somewher equally entrancing occupation, the right in the midst of the multiplicationableer somewher equally entrancing occupation, the was compelled to borrow the money, and landed in the Vest in August of 1892 penniless, friendless, in a big country, not understanding one word of the language. He secured a nosition as second cook in a beanery at the munification, the was compelled to borrow the money, and landed in the Vest in August 1892 penniless, friendless, in a big country, not understanding one word for he language. He secured a mosition as second cook in a beanery at the munification, His word prov

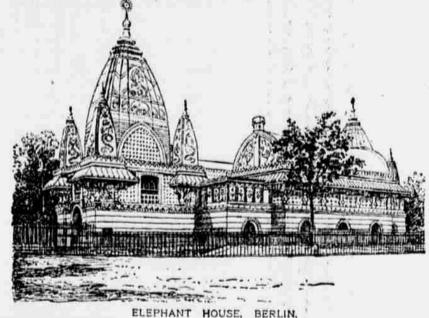
BIG ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. MR. HORNADAY'S OBSERVATIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE.

His Tour in the Interest of Our Prospective Park—The Gardens is London, Antwerp, Berlin, Amsterdam and Hamburg the Best—Suggestions for Our Gardens.

In his travels about Europe in the interest of he New York Zoological Society, which is nushing its plans for a huge zoological garden in Bronx Park, William T. Hornaday, the naturalist, had abundant opportunity to inspect the principal zoological gardens and buildings in Europe, and he returned with a valuable collection of photographs and notes. By his courtesy THE SUN is enabled to reproduce some of the

mention in special particulars, but these five impressed me by their general excellence.

" I spoke above of the elephant house at Berlin. This is an immense structure of Oriental style, and is the most expensive animal house in the world, having cost about \$120,000. In it live not only the elephants but also other pa-chyderms, such as the rhinoceroses and tapirs, and also the tropical antelopes. Under the great dome is a circular space filled with tropcal plants, and looking like a jungle. Outside leal plants, and looking like a jungle. Outside the upper part of the building is tiled with colored percelain tiles in beautiful designs, and in the main vestibule is a magnificent repro-duction in colored tiles of Paul Meyerheim's painting of an antelope hunt, the reproduction having cost \$5,000. The entire building covers nearly an acre. It is always surrounded by a crowd of interested spectators, "In the Berlin gardens one of the main points of popular interest is the stork



photographs, showing certain of the more interesting artificial haunts for animals, birds, and reptiles, which will serve to a certain extent as models in the construction of New York's future zoological park. This was the purpose of Mr. Hornaday's trip, during which he visited every city of western Europe having zoological collections of any importance.

"Of the multitude of impressions gained in such a trip," says Mr. Hornaday," the most note-such as the experiment is seldom repeated.
"Another very ornamental sheet of water is



STORK AND HERON HOUSE, BERLIN.

worthy are: First, the great number of zoological gardens in western Europe, their magnificence and popularity: next, the extent and fine character of the improvements during the last ten years, and third, the lack of appreciation on the part of the American people in general of the benefits to be derived from a first-class, well conducted zoological garden. The five gardens with which I was impressed most favorably were those of London, Antwerp, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, each of which is remarkable for particular features.

"The garden at Antwerp is a perfect gem in the point for pelicans and cormorants at Am stardam. Here is a fine display of gorgeous huse Nearcely anything in bird life is more brilliant than a mixed screen brilliant than a mixed screen huse Standas olemniy on the gravel banks of their lake against a background of the heavy foliage. The cormorants have become so tame that they build their nests close to the most frequented walk. There they pile up sticks and twigs, for these birds requires a great deal of material for their architecture, to such an extent that the mass becomes unsignity, and the attendants have to clear half of it away, during which process the despoiled builders stand about and squawk indignation.

"The garden at Antwerp is a perfect gem in "The garden at Antwerp is a perfect gem in

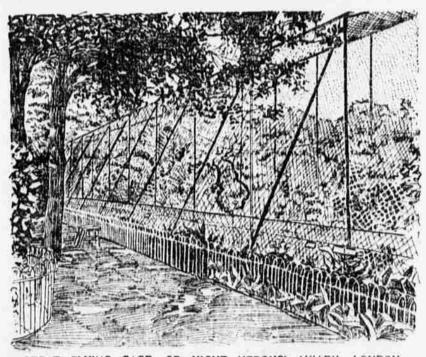
"The garden at Antwerp is a perfect gem in the matter of location, and of shade trees it surpasses all jothers, and it is kept up superbly. London boasts of fifty different collections, and is the most complete of them all, artificially



POND FOR PELICANS AND CORMORANTS. AMSTERDAM.

close seconds. Berlin has the most ornate and expensive buildings; for instance, the elephant house, of which THE SUN has a picture. Amsterdam keeps its collections in remarkably fine condition and has a number of special collection that are unique. One of them is the collection of cranes, including every known bird of

considered, with Berlin and Amsterdam very | fight. In fact it has always seemed to me that fight. In fact it has always seemed to me that the itons in London lives much easier life than in their native jungles, and certainly a much safer one, as they are not liable to accidents at the hands of prowling sportsmen. After travelling about Europe one would almost suppose that there are more of these gigantic felines there than in Asia or Africa. The biggest of the London iton houses is about fifty feet long and twenty five



CREAT FLYING CAGE. OR NIGHT HERONS' AVIARY, LONDON.

this family. The Hamburg garden, from a

feet wide, and has no roof, thus differing from this family. The lamburg parace, room a lamburg point of view, is the most beautiful of all, and is the only one with an undulating surface. It has also very fine buildings and collections. In the matter of management all the seemed to me to come as near perfection as was possible. Of course, there are many other soological gardons in Europe worthy of special

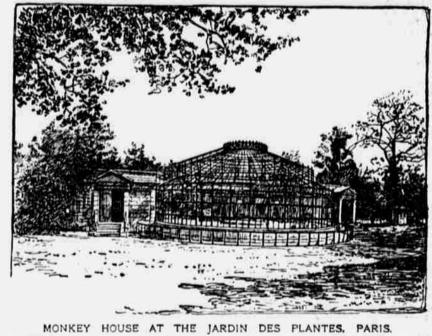
cages is the great flying case or night herons' arisay in London. It is 110 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 38 feet high, made of fron nips and wire netting and entirely rat-proof. No photographs many others of cages and pools perhaps equally interesting, but these of which I have spoken struck me as affording ideas for us when we begin our work here. "Anybody who knows about the internal economy of a collogical garden is well aware that no institution presents a greater number of



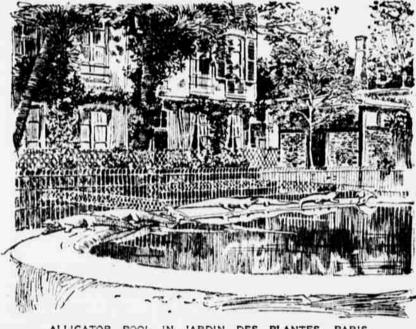
OUTDOOR CAGES FOR LIONS AND TIGERS, LONDON.

few rods of it without knowing there was any cage there. The cage contains a pond, a fine bit of lawn, abundance of shrubbery, and several trees, 30 feet high. Here dwell the more showy of the larger waders, the flamingo, the scarlet libis, the rosente spoonbill, and some of the finer guils and ducks; also a fine collection of herons and egrets. The egrets build their nests and rear their young in the cage, and a most interesting sight it is to see the young birds learning to fly. There are about forty birds in this cage. The flying cage at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris is bigger than the London cage, and our proposed flying case here will be bigger than either, or any other in the world, as it is intended to have it 150 feet long built over several trees which are more than forty feet high.

The cage contains a pond, a fine bit and criticism. It is positively inexcussible for any body to attempt to create a great zoological garilen without carefully studying what has each down the search of the one. Besides what I saw in the line of practical creation and care of zoological haunts. I got many valuable suggestions as regards policy of management. I believe that the administration of a zoological park here will be more difficult than in Europe because the people are more independent and less given to observance of vules and regulations. Perhaps I ought to make an exception of Paris, the observance of vules and requisitors. Perhaps I ought to make an exception of Paris, the observance of vules and requisitors. Perhaps I ought to make an exception of a collegion of a zoological park here will be observed to a zoological park he



"Monkeys are always extremely interesting and diverting to the public, and every zoological garden has to build its monkey cage with deference to the crowd which will hang around to watch the monkeys and to tease or feed them if the chance is offered. At the Jardin des Plantes I saw a French idiot give the orangoutang a cigarette, which she promptly tore in two and ate. It probably made her very sick later on. I didn't wait to see, but walked away hastily lest I should be too strongly tempted to kick the Frenchman and get myself into an international complication. This cage is the



ALLICATOR POOL IN JARDIN DES PLANTES, PARIS.

largest open-air monkey house in the world, being about fifty feet in diameter, and contains a very lively and amusing set of simians.

"Another feature of the Jardin des Plantes which I found very attractive was the tool for alligators and croceodiles, which is in a yard by itself. This is the only out-neor croceodiles pool in Europe, and is of eval shape, about twenty-five feet long by twenty broad, with plenty of water in it. On the broad concrete margin of the pool may be seen lying twelve to seventeen of the reptiles, from six to twelve feet long. They are fat, healthy, and lively, and the display is the best in Europe. I have in my book

FRENCH VIEWS OF STAGE VIRTUE. Can a Woman Act Successfully in France and Preserve Her Purity!

A peculiarly French discussion has been started by Le Figure on the question whether an actress can be successful in her profession and yet remain virtuous. Some of the anwers are interesting. M. Jules Claretie, of the Comedie Française, and member of the French Academy, evades the question by saying epigrammatically: "The important thing is to have talent." Coquelin Cadet writes:

"You ask me whether purity is injurious on the stage to an actiess who has to act parts involvina passion. It is certainly harmful. She must have suffered, wept, shricked, bitten her pillow, have been lesperate, have sobbed at a man's door, have loved, rushed madly through the fields thinking of him who is everything, in order to be able, by recollecting it, to express all this on the stage. Actors have all been more or less ambitious, curious, jealous, angry. in love, vindictive, full of hatred, vin-lent, hypocritical, melancholy, joyful, brokennearted, ill, almost dead, laughing, sardonical, amusing, raging, lyrical, realistic, out of their

hearted, ill, almost dead, laughing, sardonical, amusing, raging, lyrical, realistic, out of their senses, intoxicated, cowardly, heroical, jolivenough to smash things, said enough to turn the whole world bine; the comedian must recall what he has felt in expressing all these things on the stage.

"The same holds good for actresses. What you have not felt you make up, but it is not the same thing unless you have somus; there is little genius, there is muc. talent; you may guess many things when you have the gift of the stage, but it is much better to have seen enacted or to have yourself lived through what the authors ask of you. Therefore, no madens, or as few of them as possible, on the stage.

M. Emile Zola's opinion is as follows: "You should first deflue the word maidenhood. If love is completely unknown, how is it to be expressed? But if it is only a question of the physiological accommaniments of love, it is perfectly possible without having yielded to them to know all and to express all, if not to feel all. But what is the use of discussing an improbable hypothesis?"

Two less k, own authors tell stories to give nother of a girl vha intended to become a singer assed a famous Freich composer: "Is if not true, sir, that my daughter may go upon the stare and yet remain virtuous." To which be replied soloanly: "But, madam, I den't see the use of it." In another case a stage-struck young girl was consulting a successful actres. The latter, conyineed that the girl was virtuous, said only: "Poor child." So fa. the Figure's correspondents seem pessimistic on the subject of stage virtue.

JAMAICA'S MONGOOSE TRIAL. Imported to Free the Island from Rats-The Pest Is Exterminated by Ticks

I rom the Academy. The introduction of the mongoose into Jamaica marks one of the standard instances of unexpected results following upon an attemt to artificialize the process of natural selection, and takes rank as a warning with the piague of rabbits and thisties in Australia. The monorder to abate the pest of rats which infested the sugar canes, and after performing this salutary duty it increased and multiplied to such an extent that not only the rats and mice but most of the living species of the island were threatened with extinction. Poultry suffered first, but the depredations extended to young pigs first, but the depredations extended to young pigs kids, lambs, nowly dropped calves, pupples, and kittens. Game of all kinds was attacked, both living and in the egg. The marauder ate oven lish, and made such a specialty of snakes, ground ligards, frogs, turtles, and land crabs that many kinds of these entirely disappeared. Finally the mongoose developed a ravenous desire for bananas, pineapples, young corn, avocado pears, cocoas, yams, and the sugar cause which it not been called in to protect, winding up its tastes with an appetite for sait meat.

The result was a wholesale disappearance of species. A few birds, like the ground dove, had the sense to shift their breeding places to the tops of the prickly cact, where they were safe; but other animals, and the reptiles in particular, suffered so severely that many kinds were believed for years to be extinct. As a consequence there are see yet another ningue. Inaccta like the ticks and "liggers" for chigors, which used to be kept down by the snakes, increase so overpoweringly that men and cattle were grievously infested. One could not wait without being covered with them.

The victory over the island remained with the tick and the mongoose, until, within the past year or two, a fresh stage set in. The mongoose suddenly began to be less plentiful, and it was found that to had fallen victim to the tick. The results of the diminution are shown in a gradual reappearance of other heasts, birds, and reptiles. Among the snakes there is a very marked increase, and even the ground lizard, supposed to be quite extinct, has become common again. The oakance of life has begun to reassert itself and naturalists will watch with currosity for a commiste reinslatement of the previous fauna. The renewed debredations of rais are bailed as an advent of saivation, and, odd as it may sound, the increase in outubers of the crocodite is taken as a happy omen. The Jamaicans are not lifely to make further experiments in this interesting domain of natural history, but will adhere in futu kids, lambs, newly dropped calves, pupples, and